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THE HARTFORD REPUBLICAN.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE PARTY IN THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

HARTFORD, KY., FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1900.

The Republican kindly invites its many readers and friends to give those merchants who advertise in its columns the benefit of their trade. It will be regarded as a personal favor.

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No. 25.

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CLEANS THE SYSTEM
DISPELS EFFECTUALLY
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BUY THE GENUINE—HARTFORD
CALIFORNIA SYRUP
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE PER BOTTLE.

REMARKABLE CASES.

Nervous Prostration, Curvature of the Spine Cured by Osteopathy at Franklin, Kentucky.

There has been an additional operator added to the force of the infirmary in the last few weeks. With this additional force of well qualified operators and with the new building so well arranged for advantageous work, the infirmary is able to take care of an increased number of patients without a diminution of that earnest attention which has characterized the institution from the beginning, and justly given it the reputation it bears.

From the many cases which have received treatment and have left the institution we give the following, not because they are in any sense peculiar or exceptional, but simply because they are representative of the work constantly done.

Case No. 1. A lady for 13 years an invalid accidentally heard of the science of Osteopathy. She decided to give it a trial. Her case given in her own words is as follows:

"On the 24th of June I started from my home on a bed for Franklin, Ky., to the Infirmary of Osteopathy. I had been treated for 13 years by the best physicians of the old school for nervousness, headache and other troubles.

"They had given me medicine for every kind of disease, fed me on whisky and morphine and at the last when I told my physician that I intended to go to Franklin, Ky., he said to me: 'They may be able to help you.'

"Three days later I was passed without my having taken medicine, and for the past four summers I had been confined to my bed most of the time. The least noise would throw me into nervous convulsions and I would have general in the course of a day. The only thing the physician could do for me was to give me whisky and morphine for relief.

"I have now been under Osteopathic treatment for three months and while here have not been in bed a day or taken a dose of medicine. While I am not well, I am better than I have been for years, and I know I have been very much benefited.

"After a visit to my home it is my intention to return to the infirmary, for I honestly believe that this is the only possible remedy for my troubles."

was temporarily in the place, was called in and gave him one or two treatments and the child commenced to improve. During his convalescence it was noticed that the ends of his fingers were two or three times their natural size (stubby or clubbed fingers). His breathing was quick and hard. In the absence of an Osteopath the physician of necessity was called again, and after consultation said he would be a cripple for life, and that he had either consumption or matter on the lungs and in the latter case a surgical operation would be necessary, and if the former, nothing could be done but to let the disease take its course. It was determined to give the Osteopath a chance although the medical men advised against it as a dangerous course to a child in his condition. Notwithstanding the advice the child was brought to the Southern Infirmary at Franklin, Ky., and his trouble found to be curvature of the spine and was traced to a hard fall of some months before. In four weeks the curvature was gone, the consumption was gone and to day the child is the picture of health, and the father and the allopathic uncle are students in the Southern School of Osteopathy at Franklin, Ky.

It is such cases as this that give a standing to Osteopathy. It is such cases that give a reputation to the science and overcome the medical trust and causes the people at large to accept it as a better system than medicine.

Case No. 3. Among the many cases receiving treatment the one given herewith is illustrative of one single type. It would not be hard to collate enough of such cases to fill the entire paper but it is not necessary. Does Osteopathy appeal to reason? Do these results really follow? Will it apply with equal success to all curable diseases? These questions are answered affirmatively and emphasized and enforced by the work of every Osteopathic infirmary.

It is such results that have gained for Osteopathy recognition under the law and a most enviable reputation as a curative agent. It is useless to question the truth of Osteopathic results. They are heralded from ocean to ocean by the grateful patients who have regained health through this great treatment.

Curvature of the spine is a serious condition, and many cases have baffled the skill of the best physicians of the land. The following is a statement of a case treated here in 1898: Paris, Tenn., May 4, 1899. Southern School of Osteopathy: "I gladly give my consent to have Ruth's case published. Before taking her to you at Franklin, Ky., she was examined by some of the best physicians in Tennessee, who pronounced her disease curvature of the spine, and said all they could do was to use a plaster of paris jacket or a surgical chair, and were not very hopeful of a cure then. When I took her to your infirmary in June, 1898, she was unable to stand erect; the muscles in her lower limbs were shrunken, and she was too weak to walk more than one block. She is now sound and well. Please publish my name with this.

Yours sincerely,
A. ELMORE.
For Catalogue and Journal and other information, address Southern School and Infirmary of Osteopathy, Franklin, Ky., Incorporated.

England in Egypt.

Nations, like individuals, have their streaks of good luck and of bad. For several years after 1882 England, in Egypt, could do nothing right. The ambiguous position which she had taken in that country, leaving it neither universally dependent nor really free, hampered her diplomacy and tarnished her good faith. It offered a perpetual weak point of which her opponents on any question could take occasion to embarrass her; and in Egypt itself it rendered any efforts towards reform and progress at the same time irritating and ineffective. England refused to command and Egypt refused to take advice. The country was bankrupt, besides was comatose. Cholera fell upon the land and demonstrated with merciless cogency the utter incapacity of its administration. The Mahdi arose in the Sudan and demonstrated as mercilessly the hopeless disorganization of its army. British help illuminated the gloom with a few flashes of barren glory, until the lonely death of Gordon left it covered with a deeper and a permanent pall of shame. France bullied and insulted and England sat meek. Her interventions, conceived in the fondest intentions toward civilization and Egypt herself, seemed only to have complicated bad policy by bad faith multiplied bad luck by bad judgment.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased. Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with this important organ. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose. Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a free sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonials received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

HARTFORD COLLEGE, HARTFORD, KENTUCKY.

EASILY THE LEADING SCHOOL OF THIS SECTION OF KENTUCKY. --- SPRING TERM BEGINS JAN. 22, 1900, AND CONTINUES TWENTY WEEKS.



NOTE THE ADVANTAGES
Healthful Location, Strong Faculty, Well-Equipped Building, The Best Methods, Superior Environments, Complete Courses, Low Expenses.

Departments --- COLLEGIATE, TEACHERS', PREPARATORY, COMMERCIAL, ELOCUTION, MUSIC AND LAW.

Collegiate Department.

By reference to the year book of 1899 and 1900 it will be observed that the courses of study are more complete and the field of research broader than they have been at any time in the history of our institution.

As advancement is made in culture and intelligence a demand for institutions of a higher class of work is necessitated. To meet these demands we have adopted such courses of study as the experience and observation of years of labor and thought have proven to be the most natural and will lead to the most complete mastery of the subjects to be pursued. It is our aim to teach students to think and act for themselves. Not only do we endeavor to arouse in students a desire to master the study which they are to pursue, but to instruct them in those general principles that lead men to a higher and nobler plane of action. Students need, as we think, instruction in their social relations and moral conduct. We endeavor to thoroughly impress upon the minds of our pupils the important fact that accuracy of knowledge, thoroughness in mental discipline, correctness of expression and morality are necessary to make life what it ought to be and can be made.

The following branches will be pursued during the spring term: Mathematics, Geometry, Surveying, Astronomy, Trigonometry, Mechanics and Calculus; Latin; Beginning Latin, Cicero; English Literature; Panscott's text, some of the recent writers, Philosophy of Literature and Draper's Intellectual Development of Europe, and General History; Sciences, Botany, Physics, Psychology and Chemistry. Besides these a number of classes will be organized to suit the demands of the pupils. In fact, we feel safe in saying that we are prepared to meet the needs of all.

Teachers' Courses.

These courses are under the instruction of the ablest teachers in the school and the work done in them covers every branch required by the State for a County certificate, a State certificate or a State diploma. Every faithful and energetic teacher expects to at least complete these courses and obtain from the State the highest certificate of qualification possible. The constantly growing demand for well trained teachers, with broad and liberal preparation for their work has made it necessary for us to provide the very highest grade of instruction in each particular line of the teachers' work. In order to do this, each class has been placed in the hands of a teacher who has made a specialty of the work and who will spare no pains to make the work popular and effective. While we give such instruction as will best prepare for examinations we most rigidly insist upon a thorough understanding of the principles of the subject taught. Our work in Pedagogical lines is intended to develop more capable and conscientious men and women for all the departments of teaching.

Do you need work in the Teachers' course? If so, we want you. Are you deficient in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Composition, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Civics, Physiology, Educational Psychology, Methods, Physics, Geometry, Literature or Latin? If so, this is the place for you to attend school, as teachers' classes will be sustained in all the above named branches during our spring term. Our work will be thoroughly and honestly done and will be done according to the best methods that experience and observation suggest.

Special Departments.

These are Music, Law, Commercial and Elocution, each of which is in charge of thoroughly competent and experienced teachers.

Miss Wolcott, of the Department of Music, received her training in the Conservatory of Chicago and is a most excellent teacher.

Judge J. S. Glenn is a lawyer of ripe scholarship and wide experience and is admirably suited to the Law Department.

J. D. Stewart, in charge of the Commercial Department, is a graduate of the Bryant & Stratton Business College, of Louisville, Ky.

Miss Roll, of the Elocution Department, is an elocutionist of rare powers and superior culture.

We guarantee the most perfect satisfaction in all these Departments.

Standing of Hartford College.

For a number of years Hartford College has been gaining a rank with the leading Colleges and Universities that she is proud to possess. During the past year we made arrangements with the following medical schools to allow our graduates to enter with one year's credit and without examinations: Louisville Medical College; Indiana Medical College; University of Louisville; Cincinnati Medical College; Bellevue Hospital & Medical College, N. Y.; Vanderbilt University.

We also have arrangements to enter our graduates, without examinations in the schools of Liberal Arts; Washington & Lee University, DePauw University, University of Indiana, Vanderbilt University, Centre University, Central University, Ohio University and many other leading schools.

Scholarships.

Washington & Lee University has placed in our hands a scholarship to be given to one of our graduates, who desires to pursue a higher course of work than we offer. This institution also agrees to furnish us with a list of questions and allow us to examine any one of our pupils who may desire to attend its school.

This must mean to the thinking man that Hartford College is above the ordinary educational institutions of the country. Any one desiring a course in medicine or dentistry will do well to consult us.

Expenses.

Tuition—Per term of ten weeks \$ 8.00
For two terms (in advance) 15.00
BOARD—This is always by far the largest item of school expenses hence we worked hard to reduce it to a minimum and we believe we have succeeded, as we can offer students the very best board in private families at the low rates of \$2.00 per week. This includes furnished room, fuel, light, and everything except washing. So that the entire expenses here for board and tuition for twenty weeks need not exceed \$55.00.

Examine our courses of study and see if you do not need something in them.

Experimental, Laboratory and Practical Field Work are some of our leading features.

If you want to learn and are willing to work for knowledge, this is the place for you; if you are seeking luxurious ease and sensual enjoyment, better go somewhere else.

For further information call upon or write.

T. J. MORTON, Pres.
O. M. SHULTZ, Vice Pres.

GOV. TAYLOR ON EDUCATION.

FAVORS BETTER WAGES FOR THE TEACHERS AND LONGER TERMS OF SCHOOLS.

He Proves Himself a Friend to Education, in His Message to the General Assembly

His Plan, if Adopted, Will Prove Emphatically Satisfactory to the State.

No genuine thinker or true patriot ever questions the truth and wisdom of the declaration uttered nearly twenty-five centuries ago by Aristotle, that the fate of empires depends upon the education of the children. It is in common accord with the common experience of mankind, and is abundantly illustrated in every essential advancement in civilization. It applies with peculiar force to States with a Republican form of government whose real strength and stability rest alone with the people. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that Kentucky should zealously guard her common school interests. It is a matter for congratulation that the school continues to grow in efficiency and popular favor from year to year, as is evidenced by better attendance, increased number of districts that furnish local aid and more thorough preparation on the part of teachers.

The per capita for the school years ending June 30, 1894-5 reached the high-water mark, being \$2.75, \$2.85 and \$2.60 respectively for these years. This arose from the following state of facts: at the close of the fiscal year, 1893, there was a surplus to the credit of the school fund of \$315,000, which was distributed through the three succeeding years. This sum was supplemented by collections on the increased assessment of taxable property for these years, the largest ever known in the State's history for a like period; also from the payment of taxes under the Hewitt law by the banks; and by an overdraft of \$1,200,000 which had to be met in subsequent years.

Subsequently the shrinkage in assessments was enormous, the system of bank taxation changed, greatly reducing the revenue derived from these institutions for school purposes, and because the proportion of licenses, fines and forfeitures formerly accruing to the school fund had been greatly reduced by operation of law. After the per capita for the school year ending June 30, 1899, had been fixed, large sums of back taxes were collected from railroads and other sources, which materially augmented the school fund. This enabled the administration to fix the per capita at \$2.70 for the present school year.

A suitable building properly furnished is a prerequisite to every school district, if the public fund is to accomplish uniform good. The present method of requiring each school district to build and furnish its own school houses must necessarily, in a large measure, fail of satisfactory results. Moreover, this method imposes unequal burdens on the people of the various districts, and is wholly repugnant to the idea on which our common school system is founded and maintained. The injustice, inequality and inadequacy of this method are readily seen in the fact that in many destitute districts, under the present system of taxation, only \$20 to \$40 per annum may be raised for this purpose, while several times as much of results from a like tax in districts in the same neighborhood which have the advantage of railroads, mines, manufactories or other valuable property. A late decision of the Court of Appeals holding that the constitution limits the indebtedness of school districts to the amount of one year's levy, makes it practically impossible for poorer districts to build comfortable houses and furnish them under any rate of district taxation short of practical confiscation and emphasizes the necessity for action by this General Assembly for their relief. In many States the township or county rather than the school district is made the unit for taxation. The desired relief might result from legislation along these lines. These suggestions are submitted for your consideration.

In States where the number of children between fixed ages is made the basis for the distribution of the school fund, as is the case in Kentucky, the annual census becomes a matter of prime importance. Investigations into this subject inaugurated by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, during the administration just ended, showed that abuses of large proportions had obtained in certain cities, for many years, under the old method of enumeration. Such investigation led to the corrections in the census which results in a saving of many thousands of dollars annually to the other schools of the State. The general law governing the census is probably adequate for the smaller towns and rural districts, but is wholly inadequate for the larger cities where it is necessary for trustees or boards of education to employ others to do this work. The last General Assembly

enacted a law regulating the enumeration in cities of the first class, from which satisfactory results have been secured. Gross irregularities, however, obtain in some of the cities of the second, third and fourth classes. To obviate this evil some legislation similar to that regulating the census in first class cities should be enacted. One of the most deplorable defects in our common school system is the shortness of the term. In the rural districts children seldom have an opportunity to attend school longer than five months each year. This fact seriously cripples the efficiency of the schools. Teachers can ill afford to prepare for their work, in fact, cannot make teaching a profession, under a system that gives them employment for only five months out of twelve. It is not probable that the school fund will ever be materially increased by State taxation. This difficulty if overcome must be solved by local taxation as has been done by our larger cities and many of our sister States. As a rule, people who contribute by local taxation to the support of their schools appreciate them more and patronize them better than those who depend solely on the State fund. For these reasons it seems proper that a law should be enacted authorizing the people of the various counties to supplement the State fund by county taxation. Certainly no valid reason can be urged why the people of each county should not be trusted to determine this important question for themselves.

I desire to suggest that a strong memorial from your honorable body with reference to the qualification of the State in the matter of land grants for school purposes might result in Federal legislation that would add largely to our educational fund. The Legislature of Maryland in 1821 adopted a resolution relating to this matter, which attracted considerable attention at the time, but the wrong to be remedied did not then effect so many people, and affairs of greater moment obscured its consideration. The States that came into the Union from 1803 until 1853 had secured for their benefit out of each township one section of 640 acres of land, and those admitted since the latter period have been granted two sections to be used in the maintenance of their public schools. This beneficence has made a magnificent endowment for the education of the children of the younger States, while those members of the Union that originally framed it, and, in addition thereto, Kentucky, Tennessee, Vermont, Maine and West Virginia have been compelled to provide for their system of popular education without this aid, to which, as component parts of a government made up of equal States, they are clearly entitled. To equalize the States that have none and those that have had two sections, would require less than thirty million acres of land. The records of the Secretary of the Interior show the United States still have over nine hundred million acres, which, under the constitution, Congress has absolute power to dispose of for the public good as it sees fit. Certificates issued, as was done in aid of the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, could be located and sold so as to bring large sums into the school lands of the several States. There are thirty States that have been discriminated against in this matter, and their Senators and Representatives would be able of themselves to right this great wrong, and might be stimulated into action by such a memorial as the General Assembly of Kentucky could so easily adopt.

Program

For Ohio County Teachers Association to be held at Hartford, Jan. 20th, 1900:

9:30—10, Opening Exercises.
10—11, Physiology. What changes ought to be on Text Books?—E. R. Ray.

11:30—What real profit is gained by studying Physiology?—Ernest Woodward, W. C. Bell.

NOON.

2:00—What becomes of the precocious child? Miss Dora Gibson, Miss Rachel Sanderfer.

Untruthfulness in children—U. C. Borne, W. S. Young.

Character-making period—H. H. Davis—Fannie Rander.

2:00—3:00—What are the Greatest needs of our Common Schools. General discussion, introduced by Supt. Rogers.

3:00—3:30—Is the present trustee system bad?—J. E. Davidson, T. J. Morton.

3:30—4—General business. Adjournment.

FON ROGERS, }
O. M. SHULTZ, } Com.
T. J. MORTON, }

All county papers please copy.

Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro. guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to any one who is not satisfied after using two thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.